

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



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NEW ZEALAND

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A SHORT GUIDE TO

NEW ZEALAND

1915
1916



WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"I don't give a damn if NZ is down under—so long as you men
quit doing that!"

WELCOME

Haeerea haeerea!
E Te Hoko-whiro-a Tu!
Hara mai te whakaa-o
Papatahi kua mate te
Huarua mo ake tona atu!

Chant of the New Zealand Maori

*"Welcome, welcome, fighting men
of the warrior god Tu!
Brave warriors as we let us defeat
the enemy forever!"*



DEEP IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTH ISLAND

YOU are going to New Zealand. You are going there because it is one of the main bases of the United Nations in the Pacific, and one of our principal stopping places on the road to Tokyo.

Since you will be a guest of the New Zealand people it seems a good idea for you to know a little about them. Always remember that it is to our common advantage: we, each of us stand between us and our allies, and it is to our mutual advantage: understand them and to make them our friends.

You are going to meet people who, in many ways, are much like ourselves. For although New Zealand is on the other side of the world from us, its people are about midway between the British and United States traditions and culture. Only the last generation of New Zealanders has grown up admiring us Britain as home. On the other hand being generous they have developed all in much the same line as Americans. They have been seeing our

movies, listening to our radio, and reading our magazines—and then chief visitors have been Americans. So, you will meet a people with some of the British reserve, with many British methods and customs, but with American cosmopolitanism and directness—plus a working knowledge of American slang.

What You Will Find To begin with, you'll find a warm welcome awaiting you. The New Zealanders are a hospitable people who enjoy having visitors in their country and guests in their homes. They like Americans and have enjoyed meeting the U. S. troops that have preceded you. They appreciate the help that we have been able to send them but whatever you do, don't get the idea that you are going there to protect a helpless people. The New Zealanders are doing their full share in the war and have been in their fighting since 1914. They are already fully mobilized. They have drafted married men, for instance, up to age 45 regardless of the number of children they have. They have a tough, if small, army defending their own shores and have sent their own expeditionary forces overseas.

You are going to see one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Before the war, a favorite topic with world travelers was "What country would you like to live in when you retire?" New Zealand was always among the top of the list.

Late in two big islands is packed a little bit of almost every country in the world. In the North Island you will find some of the foliage and white beaches of Hawaii; parts that are like the heavy subtropical jungle of New Guinea; a snow-capped mountain, Mount Egmont, like fresh Fujiyama; geysers as good as anything in Yellowstone, Iceland and fishing streams like those of Maine and Canada. When you cross Cook Strait to the South Island you will find the mountain peaks and skiing of Switzerland; the green lawns and hedges of England; an arid dusty region in Central Otago as dry as the deserts of Libya or Arizona, and away to the South, fields as beautiful as those in Norway.

What You Won't Find You will not find some of the things you have been accustomed to at home. For instance, you will not find central heating in power homes. There are few hotels of the luxury class and few night clubs. You will run quickly into what the New Zealanders themselves call the "Blue Laws" which close bars, dance halls, resorts, and theaters on Sunday, except for certain places which are allowed open for members of the Armed Forces. There you can trust in uniform and you can take two civilians with you (that is to enable you to take her mother along as well). There are Sunday sales even partly because New Zealand like America grew up with

a stout religious background and partly because modern labor laws try to give as many workers as possible a five week rest. Even sports are apt to be prohibited on Sunday and trains and bus services are reduced.

Frankly, organized entertainment is pretty scarce in New Zealand. But there are plenty of compensations. It is a country where an immense amount of fun can be had by anyone who is capable of making his own.

You may miss a few other things too. Hotcakes, doughnuts and waffles are seldom available. No hot dogs or hamburgers. And, except in camp, you won't get the kind of coffee you're used to. So what? People come from all over the world to enjoy the good things that New Zealand possesses and not to compare it with their home towns.

Bear in mind, too, that the New Zealanders have been at war for more than a year longer than we did and have used up most of the goods they had in stock on their shelves. Added to this, they live on islands far away from the great industrial centers of the world and are today importing more and more things rather than exporting goods. As a consequence they have less money, less fancy goods, less to drink, less to wear, less gasoline (they call it petrol), less of the things which both we and they are used to having in plenty.



WAY BACK WHEN

THE first people to discover New Zealand sailed over a part of the same ocean routes that American troopships follow in this Second World War. They were Maoris, and sailed to New Zealand from Rarotonga near Tahiti, on open canoes made from hollowed-out logs, about 150 years before Columbus discovered America.

In 1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutchman of the same stock as the pioneers who founded New York, made landfall on the west coast of New Zealand. He was searching for the great southern continent which, in those days, geographers believed stretched from Australia to

within a few hundred miles of the coast of South America. Tasman gave the country its name, after the Dutch province of Zealand.

Agreeing were among the first whalers to visit New Zealand. Whalers from New Bedford and Nantucket used to set up their whaling stations on the New Zealand coast. But as ships the British began organized whaling came and sent out a Governor, Captain Hobson, who signed the Treaty of Waitangi with the Maori.

Settlers poured in steadily after that, some coming in organized parties from England, Scotland, and Ireland and others seeking to gold fields which were discovered in the middle of the last century. There were several lengthy wars with the Maori, but there has been complete peace with them since 1840 and now the Maori are treated on an equal basis with anyone else.

One invention which played an important part in the development of New Zealand was refrigeration. This allowed New Zealand to supply Britain and other distant countries with butter, cheese, and meat which she could produce easily from her rich farm lands. Since the end of the last century New Zealand has become, to a large extent, Britain's dairy farm.



MEET THE PEOPLE

IN appearance, the ordinary New Zealander is usually a man about 5'6" or 5'7" tall, rather a heavy leg man just under 6 feet with big, clean-cut features or a short, neatly-built fellow with small features. But they look very likely to have the same qualities, somewhat skeptical observation approach to life. They work hard and play hard. Most of them are farmers, for there is probably a farming country.

They tend to be more reserved than ourselves, but that is mostly a difference in the way they express themselves. Actually they're a peevish crowd, extremely democratic and without class distinctions. Nobody is very poor and nobody is very rich. Only about 2 percent have taxable incomes of \$5,000 and over.

When you go into their homes you will find that almost nobody keeps a maid, or if there is a maid, she is quite often treated as one of the family. And when you visit these families you will find a queer way to make yourself at home. If you offer to help your hosts with the dishes, she won't mind at all. She is used to that. The New Zealand male is completely helpful as well as self-reliant. He can do almost anything from cooking a meal to building a house or from darning his socks to felling a tree or breaking in a horse. The New Zealanders like "handy" men.

There are no striking differences between the United

States and New Zealand in ordinary social life, and you should find it easy to get along. The New Zealand women wear strange to you as don't be surprised if they also make to your accent and language. They will probably call you Yankee or Yanket, a brother you come from the North or from the South, and will say you have a Yankee accent even if you speak with a South Carolina drawl. Women will be pleased, but will think it a little strange, when you say "jiss an' am" to them, though men will not think it strange to hear "jiss er."

Speaking of women, it is taken for granted that you will be directed in your dealings with New Zealand girls



PERMANENT MAKE-UP!

WHAT MADE THE OLD TIME MAORI LOOK SO STRANGE TO THE WHITE MAN WAS THE TATTOOING. NO MAORI WAS CONSIDERED A MAN UNLESS TATTOOED ON THE FACE. AN ELABORATE BODY JOB. SOMETIMES TOOK YEARS TO COMPLETE

Many of them are engaged or married to men who are fighting abroad. Do not take advantage of their loneliness. Remember that New Zealand is a small country with a small population. Any sort of scandal travels very quickly. Regard yourself not only as an ambassador for Uncle Sam, but as a soldier and a gentleman.

Your monthly increased pay will go a long way in New Zealand where prices are comparatively low and where the rate of exchange is in your favor. So you may find yourself with more spending money than at a New Zealand town, whether soldiers or civilians. Don't say it so. It won't make you popular and can very easily make for hard feelings.

The Maori. The New Zealand natives are called the Maori, pronounced "mow" to rhyme with "cow" and "ye." The correct plural is Maori but who will find most people putting an "s" on the end? These New Zealand natives are first cousins of the Hawaiians and are a proud, tough, fighting race who have won a status of complete equality with the white people of New Zealand, so never think of them as natives to them as natives or regard them as having any inferior status.

They ruled over thousands of miles of the Pacific, its open seas, without the compass or any navigating in-

armies. They waged long wars with the first settlers, often in a spirit of almost mad jealousy. In one battle last century, a Maori tribe had a British Regiment overpowered. They found that the British were running short of ammunition and food, so the Maori Chief sent in a messenger and said that they didn't like to fight on adverse terms and therefore they would send in some powder and shot and food. This they did, and then they got down to fighting again.

The present Maori go to schools and universities, have a Cabinet Minister of their own race and have Maori members in the House of Representatives. Their Maori Education has been the most famous sort of all the New Zealand schools in the present war. You will find that there is no color bar and that Maori eat in the same restaurants, travel in the same trains.

You will find them dignified and graceful. They sing songs of the Hawaiian type and have many beautiful dances. To see them dance you will have to go to a Maori concert or one of the Maori shows like Roturua, because there are no Maori night clubs or anything of that type in parts of the country you will see the great fortifications with machine and armaments and gunboats which they built during their war. It is also worth while to watch a Maori haka or war dance. This has become a New Zea-

land custom. School football teams line up opposite one another and do a haka before the game starts, and you will find the New Zealanders, where as well as Maori, apt to break into his school or college haka once a day or a party match gets going. You will find lots of Maori words in common use, such as 'whero,' pronounced 'weary,' meaning hot, hot, pronounced 'he' meaning food, and ka-oa 'hey, you! meaning good to k.



THE COUNTRY

As you will see from the illustration above, New Zealand is a small country, in comparison with the United States. The area of the three islands (North Island, South Island, and tiny Stewart Island) total 143,443 square miles. This

about equals the size of New York State and Illinois put together. The population (1,242,000) would just about go into Detroit or the Borough of Manhattan.

There are no very large cities. The largest, Auckland (pronounced "awkland"), in the north, has 320,000 people. Other cities that you will hear a lot about are Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. (You can see where they are by looking at the map in the center of this book.)

The mountains are highest in the South Island, the Southern Alps, the top peak being Mount Cook (12,349 feet). There are many extinct volcanoes in the North Island, and our active one, Mt. Ruapehu, which blows off every so often. Earthquakes are rare, but do happen, and are pretty violent when they do.

The principal rivers are all connected by railways and roads. The railways are government-owned, and, because they are all narrow gauge, will seem slow in comparison to rail travel in the United States. However, considering the nature of the country, the steel express trains, notably the Auckland-Wellington Limited, go at a pretty good clip.

Because of the relatively short distances, there are very few night trains or sleeping cars. The day coaches are divided into first class and second, corresponding roughly to our parlor car and coach. Trains have no dining cars, but stop for meals at special stations.

In auto ownership, New Zealand ranks next to the United States. We have one car to every five people, and they have one to every five people. Since the war, gasoline has been very much rationed, as you would expect.

Incidentally, if you have to drive in New Zealand, whether in car, truck or jeep, remember that all traffic keeps to the left of the road, just as it does in England.

The country has no rats or wild animals, but there are wild pigs, deer, and millions of rabbits. Rabbits, originally imported, have multiplied so rapidly as to become a nuisance to farmers, and hunting them is a great New Zealand winter industry. You'll see many beautiful birds, but the famous kiwi (kee-wee), the bird that can't fly, is now very rare, and you won't likely see one except in a museum. And you won't see snakes because there aren't any!

Since New Zealand is in the southern hemisphere, the seasons are the opposite of ours. It is winter from June to August, and summer from December to February. Christmas and New Year are summer holidays, with Easter in the fall and Labor Day in the spring. And just to confuse you a little more, the southern part of the country is colder than the northern.

The climate is rather like that of the United States—California, Oregon, and Washington—except that on the



On most maps, New Zealand is shown down on the far right corner, a fact that makes Americans think of it as being very far away. This map gives a more correct picture of New Zealand in relation to the rest of the world and clearly indicates its western exposure. You will notice that it lies between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, just as far north as we reach. When it is winter in the United States, it is summer in New Zealand and vice versa. The International Date Line runs north and south through the Pacific Ocean about at the side of these two continents. When it is shown on the far-hand page, it is convenient for



New Zealand and the World

planes on the right-hand page. When it is late in Auckland you are still hours ahead of New York time. For instance, when it is noon on Wednesday in Auckland it is 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday in San Francisco and 1:00 p.m. in New York. The normal time zone on the eastern New Zealand and the West Coast of the United States is 3 to 4 weeks. Because of this you can transport more ships over longer. But because her freight the new economy does not differ. The regular shipper used to take 4 days. For detailed map of New Zealand see newspapers.

mountains and foothills there is seldom an day. There is plenty of rain much more than in most of the United States, especially in the winter months. Summers are fairly cool, and heat waves are rare. You will notice that there is more often, in fact almost always, a slight wind. This comes from the lake and gives the country an extraordinarily clean atmosphere.

Wellington, the capital, has a reputation for its winds—the "westerly howlers"—they say you can tell a Wellingtonian anywhere in the world because he clutches his hat instinctively as he walks a street corner.

WHAT IS A DOMINION?

NEW ZEALAND is a British Dominion. That is to say, it does not belong to Britain, but is an independent nation, which is voluntarily a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, such as Canada, Australia, and South Africa. All are free and equal and fly their own flags as well as the Union Jack. The King of England is the titular head and he is represented in New Zealand by a Governor General, but neither the King nor the Governor General exercise any real political power, and the country is governed by its own parliament. In League of Nations meetings for instance, New Zealand administrations registered votes very different from those of Britain.

England can't drub her war or make peace or sign treaties for any Dominion. New Zealand declared war on Germany and Japan last and raised its own Army. A New Zealander will sign the peace treaties for New Zealand when that day comes.

New Zealand has its own Ministry at Washington and everyone agrees that relations between New Zealand and the United States will be more than ever improved as time goes on.

The Parliament, which meets in Wellington, is very much like the Danish—its upper house appointed by the Governor General and having very limited powers and

SPEECH!

ALL IMPORTANT DEBATES
IN THE NEW ZEALAND
PARLIAMENT ARE
BROADCAST

ALL CITIZENS OVER 21
ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE AND
ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER



a lower house elected every 3 years by the people. The party winning the most seats forms the government in power, headed by the party leader, who becomes Prime Minister, and a Cabinet of about 11 other ministers. In 1935, a labour government came into office for the first time and was re-elected in 1937. Since the outbreak of the war there has been a special War Cabinet.

All citizens over 21 are entitled to vote and are required to register on the electoral rolls.

HOW NEW ZEALAND MAKES ITS LIVING

NEW ZEALAND is considered to be one of the most efficient farming countries in the world. From New Zealand's agricultural areas and modern factories are turned out huge quantities of butter and cheese.

The other main industry of the island is sheep raising both for wool and for the meat and bones. The wild, hilly country is used for wool sheep while the sheep and lands intended for meat are fattened up on the flat country where pasture and root crops are grown for them. Pigs (old-time called hogs) and beef cattle are also raised on smaller numbers.

Unlike Australia, New Zealand has relatively few really large sheep ranches called *stations*. The few there are for much in the hilly back country ('Back blocks'). On

the other hand, the small farmer (called a *jacky*) is the typical figure in New Zealand country life.

Agriculture is less important. Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are widely cultivated but not for export. Root crops and alfalfa (called 'lucerne') are grown for feed. You'll see practically no corn (called maize).

Mining is mostly limited to coal. There was a considerable gold rush in the last century, but gold mining, while still carried on in a small way of major importance. There are no large iron mines and hence no large iron and steel industry. While New Zealand's industrial plants are relatively small, they turn out a very wide range of products.

New Zealand lacks petroleum, cotton, rubber, aluminium, copper and paper, and therefore depends on imports for many raw materials as well as manufactured goods. It lives by exchanging its farm products for these manufactures from Europe and America. It thus has a very large foreign trade, more than three-quarters of it with Britain.

NEW ZEALAND'S MEMORABLES

NEW ZEALAND is so young that she has little history and few monuments of the visible type. Yet in the nation's credit and fame, at the great achievements of the country through 300 years to look in the book of mankind, to find them. For instance, she has the world's greatest expansion

NEW ZEALAND



of life and the frozen death rate. In other words, a baby born in New Zealand has a better chance of living to a ripe old age than one born anywhere else.

New Zealand led the way in giving old age pensions to her citizens, she was the first to give work to women, she introduced industrial arbitration, the 3-day, 40-hour week (as we supposed for the duration), social security for the unemployed, the sick, the widows, and orphans. She gives her people free hospital service, free medical attention, and her school children enjoy free milk and dental care.

The government also operates or controls many business which are likely to be in private hands elsewhere—railways, public utilities, a central bank, a fire, accident and life insurance office, coal mines and broadcasting service. In addition, the government controls the marketing of nearly all the farm products grown in the country.

EGGS AND BIRDS—AND TEAL

ARE you fond of lamb? That's good—because you're going to get lots of it. New Zealanders eat fabulous quantities of lamb and mutton and also a good deal of beef, but little pork or veal. Try mutton as they serve it, a stewed, with mint sauce and some potatoes.

New Zealand has the finest sea food. Tobleros, a kind of shell fish, make such soup. Whanakes (the young of

snails) cooked in butter is good. And ice cream is best—eat any way. It is flavored with great variety of fruit. Keep a warm in the icy north.

Although excellent vegetables are grown, you are likely to get less of a variety than you did at home, particularly in winter. Salads are not common in restaurants and are usually made by chopping lettuce into shreds and soaking it in a dressing of vinegar, cream and sugar.

Corn or golden ears, and sweet potatoes are known by their Maori name of kumara. Considering that there were so many cows, New Zealanders consume surprisingly little cheese. On the other hand they grow in large quantities of butter and lard.

Fruits are good and plentiful though oranges (usually imported) are not used as generously as in America. The dessert named after dinner is usually referred to as "the fruit" and may consist of rice or sago pudding, steamed fruit pudding, stewed fruit from salad or Jell-O pie, which is called a "fruit". This is usually served with cream and served with coffee. Ice cream is rarely eaten at home.

Drugs, stores which are called chemists (they usually sell only drugs and soap) and bars and hotels are soda fountains or lunch counters. In all the towns are well found supermarkets, ice rooms, and milk bars where you can get milk, shakes, soft drinks, etc.

Although there are up hot dogs or hamburgers stands a lunch, you will find a New Zealand institution called the Pakeha. This is a stand which is set up at night in one of the main squares of the town and where you can sit down and get a good cheap meal of sausages, potatoes, eggs, and other such food. But even there you must first find the kind of coffee you are a fan for. In fact, if a woman gets it right, her husband is so happy, because one of the characteristics which the New Zealanders share with the British is a complete inability to make a offer.

And now, we come to the all-important subject of tea. It is not simply the stuff you used to have at home. In fact it may be more than a beverage. It may be a whole meal! So you'd better learn a little something about it.

The thing that will confuse you at first are the names given to tea drinking occasions. There are three kinds of tea. To begin with, there is morning tea at 10 or 11 a.m. There is afternoon tea at 4 or 4.30 p.m., which is usually accompanied by good quantities of bread and butter, scones, cakes, and even fruit salad. But don't confuse either of these two with the occasion called 'tea'. You see, in many homes dinner is served at midday and the evening meal is called 'tea' - or what many of us call supper in the United States.

All clear so far? Then you are only one more thing to

know. When a New Zealander says 'supper' he means a freshmess served at the very end of the evening after you've come home from the movies, for instance. The word is used in the same way in many parts of our own country.

If you are invited to tea, perhaps the safest thing to do is to ask your host to name the hostess!

You'll immediately notice that the New Zealanders also probably look and talk like the English, holding the fork with the left hand and leading food onto it with the index. But is eaten with a spoon or spoon and fork, while this is usually eaten with the fingers.

Outside of private homes and a few clubs, liquor can be bought only in licensed hotels, and then only during the hours from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday to Friday, and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4.30 to 6 p.m. on Saturdays. No liquor is sold on Sundays. Some districts have local prohibitions, but they are few and numbered.

It is not the New Zealand custom to go in for long drinks such as highballs. Hard liquor is served in glasses or half-pint or one-pint. Supplies are short and in many places practically unobtainable. Much of the beer and other drinks are not popular and you will often have to ask specially for a glass of water with your meal.

Cigarettes are more expensive than in the United States, and are mostly of the "straight Virginia" type.

Typing is not nearly so common in New Zealand as it is in America. It is sometimes done in hotels but never in restaurants.

THE SPORTING LIFE

THE New Zealander is a game. The days that the three of us spent here are racing, rugby, and rowing. And it was not only these activities, but also the fact that a good time

was being had, that kept us here. (8,000 miles) we have had many sporting contacts with New Zealand. Working there as a blacksmith, Bob Patterson developed the punch which won him his fame in the United States. Bill Douglas, an amateur featherweight world champion, came from New Zealand as did Tom Hiron who fought Gene Tunney for the heavyweight title. And in the 1900 Olympics Jack Lovelock, the phenomenal New Zealand runner who held the world's mile record in the United States and went on to take the 1,500 meter run in the Olympics.

Rugby is the New Zealand type of football and is the national game. It is rugged, strenuous, and is played with more New Zealand life and an important position even in wartime. There are few visitors to the amateur game (Rug-

by Union), played with 15 men on a team, and the professional (Rugby League), played with 13 men. It has many resemblances to American football, it just is tougher (for they play it without any padding or helmets) and is a game which any American used to football would learn quickly. It is so much a part of New Zealand life that there would be no quicker way for an Army unit to get into the heart of New Zealand than by forming a team and playing rugby or teaching them our game. It is played on Saturday afternoons throughout the winter in New Zealand and every young man seems to play, even a town like Dunedin, with a population of 14,000 people, has over 40 or 50 sides playing in normal times each week and

NO FISH STORY

IN THE ROTURUA DISTRICT
YOU CAN CATCH TROUT
IN A COLD WATER STREAM,
SWING YOUR LINE OVER,
AND COOK THEM IN A BOILING
POOL ON THE RIVER BANK



The 'All Blacks,' the New Zealand International team, so-called from their black jerseys with white football badges, were once nearly the undisputed world champions at Rugby football. For a number of years Rugby replaced American football as the strenuous high school, and college sport of our own Pacific coast. Then the 'All Blacks' visited America and played all our best teams. At the end of the tour they had won every match, run up more than 1,000 points, and been scored on once. That killed Rugby in the United States.

They say that a New Zealand baby, as soon as he is born, seizes the pillow, tuggers it over his ear, and plants it between the bed posts and closes a window—or a 'ey,' as they say in New Zealand.

A third type of football (soccer) is played with a round ball instead of an oval one and a team of 11 men. That is the game which is most popular in England, but it has never really caught on in New Zealand.

Cricket, which is played in the summer, you may find pretty dull, but on a jolly hot afternoon and you will find it has all the subtlety of baseball, but the tempo is much slower. Baseball and softball have scarcely been taken up and you will very likely find yourself replacing water at the fire points of the game.

Golf courses are easy to find all over the country, and

UNTIL CAPTAIN COOK (1769)

PUT ASHORE DOMESTIC PIGS (WHICH TURNED WILD), THERE WERE NO NATIVE ANIMALS IN N.Z. EXCEPT THE RAT. AS A RESULT, SOME BIRDS NEVER HAVING BEEN SCARED OFF THE GROUND, LOST THE USE OF THEIR WINGS—THE GIANT MOA (NOW EXTINCT) AND THE KIWI ARE EXAMPLES.



you will find lawn bowls but no bowling alleys. Tennis is widely played—and well played.

You can get to an excellent beach by motor car from practically every New Zealand town, and there is good yachting, boating, and fishing, and it is very cheap.

There is plenty of strong wild bee hunting, and wild pig shooting. Deer have bred so rapidly and have done much damage to young trees that they have become a national pest. New Zealand troops are taken on deer hunting expeditions as part of their training in jungle warfare.

Horse racing has been curtailed by the war but you will hear a lot about it, and a race meeting is a good place

1000 New Zealanders. You can bet on post-war mud shovels which they call the "mud"—about for total war. You will find no more mud-concerns open all beaches where you can change your dollars into New Zealand m. n. Some of the greatest losses have been produced in New Zealand, as during the famous "Phar Lap."

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR

IMAGINE the United States with an Army and Navy of 15,000,000 men. Imagine on top of that a home guard of another 15,000,000. That is the number we would have to have under arms if we were to match New Zealand's mobilization, allowing for the difference in population between the two countries!

New Zealand troops, as you will quickly see for your self are a fine looking, well-trained, tough bunch of men, with as fine a record in this war as they had in the last. The divisions they sent to the Middle East in 1940-11 saved the secrets of the armies in Greece, exterminated the armies of the Nazis pan-house in Cretic, were the first to reach Tobruk after the initial battle of high strength in 1941, and were very largely responsible for stopping Rommel's drive into Egypt in the summer of 1942.

The same goes for all the losses in the Pacific. They have done us share too. Remember the stunning sea fight

against the German battleship *Bismarck*—was the New Zealand light cruiser Achilles that did a right in and helped to send her to destruction.

New Zealand's women have been in a line from the day she was armed. In fact the very first act of the war—the late Flying Officer Edgar (Edgar) Clark was taken Wallington. New Zealand bombers and fighter squadrons are in the thick of the Pacific fighting and, as a part of the R. A. F., are operating every day from the British Isles.

You can distinguish a New Zealand soldier who has been or is going overseas by the label "New Zealand" he wears pinned to his shoulder. The bright colored pet has on the sleeve to indicate the different units—like our own divisional badges—and the colored poppies on his felt hat tell which branch of the service he belongs to.

Home and Abroad. Apart from their battle record the people of the country have put their shoulders into the war effort in a way that no one else has surpassed. They have kept up their farm production even though many farmers have been drafted, and they've opened even larger quantities of cheese, butter, and meat to Britain during the war than before.

Despite the fact that all food has to be imported, New Zealand is running out and even exporting to the Middle East and India important quantities of small arms, ammuni-

NEW ZEALANDERS



THE "SERGEANT YORK"
OF NEW ZEALAND IS SERGEANT
KEITH ELLIOT, WHO WON THE
VICTORIA CROSS, HIGHEST
BATTLE HONOR, THOUGH
WOUNDED, HE LED AN
ATTACK ON FIVE ENEMY
MACHINE GUNS, AN ANTI-
TANK GUN, AND CAPTURED
130 PRISONERS

GENERAL VON RAVENSTEIN

THE FIRST GERMAN
GENERAL TO BE TAKEN
PRISONER IN THIS WAR,
WAS CAPTURED BY NEW
ZEALAND TROOPS OUTSIDE
TOBRUK, 29 TH
NOVEMBER, 1941



KNOW HOW TO FIGHT



IN CRETE

NEW ZEALANDERS
WIPE OUT 80%
OF THE FAMOUS
GERMAN 7 TH
FLYING DIVISION



COBBER KAIN
THE FIRST ACE
OF THE R.A.F.
IN THIS WAR WAS
A NEW ZEALANDER



THE NEW ZEALAND LIGHT CRUISER
"ACHILLES" PLAYED A BIG
PART IN THE DESTRUCTION
OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP
"GRAF SPEE"

letter is sometimes called (between men only) a 'dyle' or 'house of parliament.' To 'shoot' is to burst or shoot off your mouth. A 'tart' is a common name for a girl, not like our 'dame,' and does not mean a loose woman.

'Cow' is a common word of abuse, not so surprising when so many of the people have to struggle with the beast. If something is hateful, they'll say it's a 'fat cow,' or they'll call a bad day, a 'cow of a day.' But to say a thing is a 'coker' or 'baker' means that it's swell, while 'bun dishon' means basement-god.

Don't call anyone a 'bun' or you'll be in trouble. To a New Zealander, as well as to an Australian, the word is a vulgar way of referring to the backside.

To help put you wise, here is a short list of the most common slang words and expressions.

GLOSSARY OF SLANG

Arse.—Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (on the last war), a number of that corps.

Arse Day.—April 25. The day the Australians and New Zealander landed at Gallipoli in 1915. Some days is a solemn holiday.

Dame.—Australian (used as adjective).

Arse the man.—arse, bastard.

Bonnie.—garden.

Bloke.—man.

Codder.—foetus.

Coddy.—damned, generally, or a small town. *Cow-coddy*.—dirty farmer.

Coddy.—very good.

Cow-cow.

Cow.—any man whom you, but may also mean an unpleasant man, woman or situation. These things may also be called, pigmanch, a few cow and a few adverbial cow.

Cowd.—all bad. To feel cowd, or feel all a cowd, has a bad meaning.

Cowd is given you what to expect. Also for the hands for the roof.

Big digger.—Australian or New Zealand soldier.

Digging.—our grammar. The digging of, the real truth.

For arse.—damned, emphatic—e.g., the boss was a cowd a for arse.

Half a dollar.—very little, and implies that you didn't do worth it. In New Zealand means now.

Half a dollar.—good, then (adjective).

Half a dollar.

Half a dollar.—very unpleasant person. To make a half a dollar.

e.g., now you're poor and naked the whole show!

Half a dollar.

Half a dollar.—English person.

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YOU'LL SOON
GET USED TO

NEW ZEALAND

COPPER



Half HALF PENCE
Symbol 1/2
Preserved in lacquer
Value 5 cents



One PENCE
Symbol 1/-
Value 10 cents



THREE PENCE
Symbol 3/-
Preserved in lacquer
Value 30 cents

It is easy to make change in New Zealand money once you learn that 12 pennies make a shilling and 20 shillings make a pound.

The approximate values shown here are based upon an exchange rate of \$3.30 to the pound.

Here are some exchange values to guide you —

£1 = ds. 3.30	50c = 3 shillings
25c = 1 1/2 sh	£100 = 7d
Nickel = 3 1/2d.	

MONEY!

12 pennies make a shilling
20 shillings make a pound

SILVER



SIXPENCE
Symbol 6/-
Value 30 cents



SHILLING
Symbol 1/-
Value 10 cents
Highly worn coin



TWO SHILLING OR TWO SHILLING PIECE
Symbol 2/-
Value 20 cents
Highly worn coin

PAPER

Paper notes are used for £1 shillings are printed in green / 50c printed in pink and 20c printed in blue.

The One Shilling Note is worth about \$3.30.

The Fifty Pence note is worth about \$1.65.

The One Penny note is still legal but there is no such coin as 1/-.



ONE POUND NOTE
or Two Shilling Note is a Shilling Note
Symbol £1 Value 10 cents
Highly worn Note in the East

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THESE are practically the same as ours, but they use the "imperial gallon." This makes their gallons, quarts, and pints about one fifth larger than ours. Their bushels are also a little larger than the corresponding American ones.

CONCLUSION

YOU'RE going to like New Zealand and its people. American maps that have persuaded you have made plenty of torn barrels and thereby paved the way for you. You'll soon feel at home, particularly if you remember from the beginning that you have plenty to learn, especially from the New Zealanders themselves. No warnings are needed by any man of common sense and good will.

Always remember that it will take mutual cooperation to win the war, and mutual understanding to win the peace. If you make friends wherever you go, you are not only doing a fine job for yourself and your country, but for humanity and the future of the world.



THIS map makes clear how once having obtained holds in the Philippines and in Malaya it was a relatively simple matter for the Japanese to come to go on island to the new world they dominated the world of Australia's northern coast. It was from the heart of the northern coast and from New Caledonia and New Zealand that the United States, closed the Japanese trade.

